MR. SPEAKER : I have already given the floor to you and you have raised a supplementary. Why are you standing again?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you disturb the other hon. Shri Mahato is on his legs.

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO : It is seen that a large number of people are engaged in collecting diamonds by washing the sand in the Subarnarekha river. 'Subarnarekha' means 'swarna rekha' because gold is found in the river. The Subarnarekha river flows in some parts of Singhbhum district of Bihar and in some parts of Purulia district. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the State Directorates of Mining and Geology Departments of West Bengal and Bihar have been asked to carry out the investigations and explorations in the Subarnarekha and Tatko rivers.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, the Geological Survey of India has made a survey of the Subarnarekha river this year and according to their report, it is not economically viable.

MR. SPEAKER : Question number 222 Shri Ram Tahal Chaudhary.

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Mr. Speaker Sir, he has no knowledge of diamonds being found in border areas...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We are discussing wheat, rice and sugar now and not diamonds.

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Who will tell him?

Supply of Wheat, Rice and Sugar

+

*222 SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY
SHRI SOHANBEER

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of wheat, rice and sugar supplied to each State and Union Territory against their demand during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) whether some of the State Governments have requested the Union Government to increase the quota of above items, and other essential commodities;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to enhance the quota?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Statement Referred to in Reply to Parts (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Starred Question no. 222 for Answer in Lok Sabha on 25th July, 1996.

I. Wheat and Rice

(a) Statements showing demand, allocation and offtake of wheat and rice in respect of States/UTs during the financial years 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 (April-May, 1996) are given in the enclosed Annexures I to IV.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As in July, 1996 additional allocations were being made to 13 States viz. Assam, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal of 2.03 lakh tonnes of rice and 0.69 lakh tonnes of wheat. In addition, six States have recently requested for additional allotments of wheat and rice as at enclosed Annexure-V.

(d) The demands for increase in allocation of wheat and rice are considered by the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Allocation of PDS Commodities and extra allocations are made by Government whenever required.

II. Sugar

(a) to (d) With effect from 1.1.96, the monthly allocation of levy sugar to most of the States/UTs is being made on a uniform norm of 425 grams per capita as per 1991 census. However, allocation of levy sugar at higher rates is being allowed to some of the States/UTs in view of the special circumstances previling there. The levy sugar quota to all States/UTs per month works out to about 3.69 lakh tonnes. In addition to above, Government also releases about 1 lakh tonnes per annum as festival quota which is allocated to States/UTs in the months of their choice in proportion to their monthly quota of levy sugar to all States/UTs and yearly Festival Quota being allocated during last three years on the aforesaid basis is given at enclosed Annexure-VI.

III. Kerosene

(a) to (d) Kerosene is allocated to the States/UTs on historical basis i.e. on the basis of the past supplies. Requests are received from State Governments for additional allocation from time to time. However, on account of constraints of product availability, foreign exchange and heavy subsidy involved, it is not possible to meet the full demand of the States. Nevertheless, a three percent increase was given in the allocation of kerosene for the country as a whole during 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 over the previous years, wherein more additional quantity was allocated to the States/UTs having less per capita consumption and vice versa.

IV. Edible Oils

(a) to (d). At present there exists gap of about 7-8 lakh MT between the demand and supplies of edible oil. During the the current oil year (Nov-Oct) 1995-96, against estimated demand of 72.4 lakh MT, the net availability of edible oil in the country would be around 65.00 lakh MT. The STC has been authorised to import 2.00 lakh MT edible oil for PDS during February-October 1996.

V. Soft Coke

(a) to (d). The supply of Soft Cokes to various States is stagnant for the last few years due to declining trend of production. In order to meet the requirement of domestic fuel of various States, CILCOKE has also been allocated.

ANNEXURE - I

Demand (D), Allotment (A) and Offtake (O) of Rice and Wheat from Central Pool During 1993-94

(In '000 tonnes)

S.No. States/UTs	RICE			WHEAT		
	Demand	Allot-ment	Off-take	Demand	Allot-ment	Off-take
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh	2546.0	2282.5	2172.9	235.00	172.60	117.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	124.2	124.2	87.4	13.70	7.20	6.50
3. Assam	685.2	510.8	397.3	438.00	260.00	231.80
4. Bihar	317.0	299.2	86.4	1489.20	725.20	427.80
5. Goa	67.2	54.0	39.8	48.50	37.20	22.90
6. Gujarat	414.0	414.0	238.9	790.50	642.00	306.20
7. Haryana	40.0	36.0	16.2	406.42	141.90	74.10
8. Himachal Pradesh	93.1	80.6	77.2	194.00	121.00	107.60
9. Jammu and Kashmir	484.6	434.4	163.0	281.00	240.00	126.00
10. Karnataka	887.0	828.5	597.3	490.00	295.00	257.20
11. Kerala	2604.0	1825.0	1578.3	590.00	350.00	315.50
12. Madhya Pradesh	538.1	490.8	190.9	735.00	492.00	247.40
13. Maharashtra	872.0	858.0	578.0	1210.00	960.00	528.50
14. Manipur	138.5	120.0	49.5	36.80	34.40	24.70
15. Meghalaya	190.5	126.0	111.2	44.00	32.00	29.70
16. Mizoram	120.0	103.2	98.4	20.60	16.80	16.50
17. Nagaland	132.05	112.6	94.9	59.46	40.50	33.10
18. Orissa	464.4	464.4	185.3	410.00	270.00	221.00
19. Punjab	18.0	18.0	5.2	250.00	240.00	12.80
20. Rajasthan	84.7	84.6	18.4	1248.50	1140.00	577.30
21. Sikkim	60.0	54.0	42.7	7.80	7.20	6.10
22. Tamil Nadu	941.6	878.8	856.7	335.00	245.00	235.70
23. Tripura	194.4	194.4	146.8	30.80	21.60	13.90
24. Uttar Pradesh	738.4	535.6	232.5	1295.40	972.60	391.60
25. West Bengal	1166.0	967.2	528.9	1255.00	992.00	821.80
26. A and N Islands	36.0	36.0	-	12.60	12.60	0.40
27. Chandigarh	6.2	3.6	3.4	36.00	21.60	11.00
28. D and N Haveli	6.45	6.0	1.1	3.90	2.40	-
29. Daman and Diu	6.9	6.0	1.2	3.40	1.80	0.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Delhi	240.0	240.0	143.0	924.00	864.00	558.80
31.	Lakshadweep	6.3	6.3	3.3	0.50	0.50	Neg
32.	Pondicherry	24.0	24.0	3.4	9.00	9.00	Neg
	Total	14246.80	12218.7	8748.5	12904.08	9368.10	5723.20

ANNEXURE -II

Demand, Allocation and Offtake of Rice and Wheat under PDS for the year 1994-95 (P)

(in thousand tonnes)

S.No.	States/UTs	RICE			WHEAT		
		Demand	Allot-ment	Off-take	Demand	Allot-ment	Off-take
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2230.00	2230.00	2188.10	180.00	180.00	110.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	90.70	90.70	74.50	24.00	15.20	13.70
3.	Assam	470.80	465.80	310.70	394.00	310.00	277.30
4.	Bihar	372.00	372.00	39.60	714.00	714.00	222.30
5.	Goa	67.40	63.00	39.40	48.30	40.30	17.40
6	Gujarat	414.00	414.00	187.60	642.00	642.00	378.90
7.	Haryana	36.00	36.00	5.90	174.51	151.80	30.90
8.	Himachal Pradesh	144.00	108.00	38.90	180.00	136.00	117.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	520.20	520.20	154.10	350.00	350.00	110.20
10.	Karnataka	1307.34	1307.34	648.80	600.00	360.00	269.30
11.	Kerala	2294.00	1800.00	1117.90	675.00	445.00	386.70
12.	Madhya Pradesh	559.74	559.74	162.20	587.94	560.94	142.60
13.	Maharashtra	858.00	858.00	284.50	1200.00	960.00	463.60
14.	Manipur	120.00	120.00	30.60	32.40	32.40	13.20
15	Meghalaya	240.00	136.00	113.40	45.00	25.00	24.40
16	Mizoram	122.20	100.00	70.80	24.50	19.50	16.90
17.	Nagaland	89.00	84.00	75.90	72.00	70.00	59.30
18.	Orissa	543.60	543.60	192.50	475.00	415.00	182.30
19.	Punjab	17.25	17.25	1.30	210.00	210.00	2.40
20.	Rajasthan	46.00	46.00	14.50	1443.69	1443.69	528.30
21	Sikkim	56.10	56.10	33.80	10.00	10.00	8.30
22	Tamil Nadu	1200.00	1200.00	1224.20	360.00	300.00	155.10
23	Tripura	194.40	194.40	125.70	36.00	21.60	7.90
24.	Uttar Pradesh	549.60	549.60	197.30	1185.60	1185.60	203.20
25.	West Bengal	932.40	932.40	434.40	1035.00	1035.00	751.60
26.	A and N Islands	31.25	31.25	0.000	8.40	8.40	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	3.60	3.60	3.70	25.20	21.60	0.90
28.	D and N Haveli	6.00	6.00	0.00	2.40	2.40	0.00
29.	Daman and Diu	6.30	6.00	1.90	2.85	1.80	0.00
30.	Delhi	240.00	240.00	53.90	936.00	936.00	205.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Lakshadweep	6.30	6.30	6.70	0.50	0.50	0.10
32.	Pondicherry	24.00	24.00	2.90	9.00	9.00	0.00
	Total	13792.18	13121.28	7844.70	11683.29	10612.73	4699.50

ANNEXURE - III

Demand, Allotment and Offtake for Rice and Wheat for Public Distribution System for the year 1995-96 (Provisional)

(in thousand tonnes)

S.No.	State/UTs	RICE			WHEAT		
		Demand	Allot-ment	Off-take	Demand	Allot-ment	Off-take
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2620.00	2620.00	2159.20	192.00	192.00	102.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	107.46	102.70	90.60	10.67	7.20	5.40
3.	Assam	816.00	568.00	434.50	525.00	360.00	351.80
4.	Bihar	381.60	381.60	23.40	705.60	705.60	227.30
5.	Goa	78.00	78.00	44.80	42.40	42.40	23.50
6.	Gujarat	409.00	409.00	208.70	1153.50	835.50	424.90
7.	Haryana	53.56	53.56	8.40	209.48	209.48	62.40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	144.00	131.00	45.20	165.00	144.00	98.10
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	528.00	528.00	271.70	360.00	360.00	117.90
10.	Karnataka	1443.12	1443.12	942.90	600.00	360.00	219.70
11.	Kerala	1800.00	1800.00	1170.50	740.00	585.00	557.30
12.	Madhya Pradesh	580.16	580.16	204.40	583.92	583.92	136.70
13.	Maharashtra	858.00	858.00	359.70	1200.00	1100.00	612.40
14.	Manipur	120.00	120.00	32.90	33.90	32.40	28.20
15.	Meghalaya	243.00	172.00	164.20	49.00	28.00	27.70
16.	Mizoram	118.00	94.00	93.60	24.00	24.00	23.40
17.	Nagaland	100.00	72.50	71.00	93.50	18.20	21.50
18.	Orissa	790.00	790.00	365.80	420.00	480.00	238.50
19.	Punjab	16.65	16.65	2.00	155.00	155.00	7.60
20.	Rajasthan	52.00	52.00	8.90	1453.92	1453.92	459.20
21.	Sikkim	57.60	57.60	43.20	12.50	12.30	9.80
22.	Tamil Nadu	1675.00	1590.00	1646.20	465.00	310.00	166.10
23.	Tripura	194.40	194.40	148.50	29.40	21.60	9.60
24.	Uttar Pradesh	549.60	549.60	209.50	1185.60	1185.60	225.80
25.	West Bengal	892.60	856.00	447.10	1098.60	1098.60	842.30
26.	A and N Islands	30.00	30.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	3.60	3.60	1.10	21.60	21.60	0.90
28.	D and N Haveli	6.30	6.00	1.60	3.05	2.75	0.50
29.	Daman and Diu	7.00	6.70	0.90	3.20	2.15	0.00
30.	Delhi	240.00	240.00	26.50	840.00	840.00	153.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Lakshadweep	6.30	6.30	4.70	0.50	0.50	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	24.00	24.00	2.00	9.00	9.00	0.00
	Total	14944.95	14434.49	9233.70	12454.34	11129.72	5154.40

ANNEXURE - IV

Demand, Allocation and Offtake of Rice and Wheat under PDS for the year 1996-97 (April-May 96) (P)

(in thousand tonnes)

S.No.	States/UTs	RICE			WHEAT		
		Demand	Allot-ment	Off-take	Demand	Allot-ment	Off-take
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	420.00	360.00	268.00	30.00	30.00	13.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.88	17.20	16.00	4.96	1.20	0.70
3.	Assam	128.00	98.60	69.90	84.00	60.00	59.10
4.	Bihar	63.60	63.60	1.20	117.60	117.60	33.00
5.	Gujarat	59.00	59.00	42.90	200.00	107.00	90.40
6.	Haryana	10.00	10.00	3.00	20.50	33.12	1.70
7.	Himachal Pradesh	24.00	18.80	10.60	24.00	24.00	14.90
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	88.00	88.00	41.30	60.00	60.00	24.90
9.	Karnataka	240.52	240.52	153.60	100.00	60.00	38.40
10.	Kerala	300.00	300.00	198.70	120.00	100.00	83.60
11.	Madhya Pradesh	92.00	92.00	47.30	97.32	97.32	32.30
12.	Maharashtra	143.00	143.00	80.80	200.00	160.00	112.30
13.	Manipur	20.00	20.00	6.70	6.00	5.40	7.20
14.	Meghalaya	40.00	30.00	28.20	8.00	5.00	4.80
15.	Mizoram	22.00	20.00	17.30	4.00	4.00	3.70
15.	(a) Goa	15.00	15.00	8.40	6.20	6.20	2.90
16.	Nagaland	18.00	12.00	16.20	12.10	1.20	2.00
17.	Orissa	150.00	150.00	69.10	80.00	70.00	59.70
18.	Punjab	3.00	3.00	0.60	16.00	16.00	0.00
19.	Rajasthan	10.00	10.00	2.10	185.00	204.82	99.00
20.	Sikkim	9.60	9.60	9.60	2.20	2.20	1.70
21.	Tamil Nadu	450.00	290.00	244.90	100.00	50.00	21.00
22.	Tripura	32.40	32.40	30.30	5.00	3.60	2.60
23.	Uttar Pradesh	91.60	91.60	44.50	197.60	197.60	34.80
24.	West Bengal	154.67	130.00	82.90	160.00	160.00	137.80
25.	A and N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Chandigarh	0.60	0.60	0.20	1.80	3.60	0.00
27.	D and N Haveli	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.60	0.50	0.00
28.	Daman and Diu	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.60	0.40	0.00
29.	Delhi	40.00	40.00	17.20	100.00	100.00	42.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Pondicherry	4.00	4.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00
	Total	2656.07	2351.12	1513.20	1944.98	1682.26	924.20

All figures are provisional.

ANNEXURE-V

Requests for Additional Allocations of Rice and Wheat

(Figures in Tonnes)

S.No.	State	Additional Demand		Period for which Requested	Remarks
		Rice	Wheat		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2000	12 -		
2.	Assam	29.100	12.000	on regular basis	15.000 MT rice has already been sanctioned for flood relief monsoon season. Extra 10.000 MT of rice and 500 MT Wheat has been allowed recently.
3.	Kerala	-	20.000	Sept. 96	For Onam Festival
4.	Nagaland	5000	3000	June July & August. 96	
5.	Tamil Nadu	80.000*	-	Sept. 96	20.000 MT sanctioned for August. 96
6.	West Bengal	10.000	20.000	July & Aug. 96	

* In addition to 74.200 MT additional rice being given per month since March. 94

ANNEXURE - VI

State-wise Monthly Quota of Levy Sugar

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

S No	States/Union Territories	Monthly normal quota w e f 1 2 87	Revised monthly quota w e f Jan. 96 (on the basis of 1991 Census)	Annual festival quota
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	25281	28267	7614
2	Andaman Nicobar	247	282	74
3	Arunachal Pradesh	314	366	94
4	Assam	9617	9524	2896
5	Bihar	33459	36707	10078
6	Chandigarh	372	391	112
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51	60	14
8	Delhi	9921*	11973	2316
9	Goa	500	508	150
10	Daman	24	26	12
11	Diu	15	17	
12	Gujarat	16194	17557	4878
13	Haryana	6386	6996	1924
14	Himachal Pradesh	2019	2197	608
15	Jammu & Kashmir	3136**	3567	868
16	Karnataka	17769	19117	5350
17	Kerala	11953	12368	3600
18	Lakshadweep	71	81	22
19	Madhya Pradesh	25031	28127	7536

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Maharashtra	29938	33550	9014
21.	Manipur	694	782	208
22.	Meghalaya	662	752	200
23.	Mizoram	261	293	78
24.	Nagaland	426	542	128
25.	Orissa	12393	13456	3730
26.	Pondicherry	305	360	64
27.	Karaikal	73	86	18
28.	Mahe	15	18	4
29.	Yanam	7	8	2
30.	Punjab	7945	8619	2392
31.	Rajasthan	16914	18704	5092
32.	Sikkim	165	174	50
33.	Tamil Nadu	22547	23741	6790
34.	Tripura	1001	1173	302
35.	Uttar Pradesh	52926	59122	15936
36.	West Bengal	25888	28934	7796
37.	Bhutan	300	315	50
	Grand Total	334820	368760	100000

* w.e.f. July, 1993

** w.e.f. Feb., 1994

*** Over and above 5% ad-hoc increase allowed from August, 1991 to March, 1994 withdrawn in April 1994 and again restored in September, 1995 and continued upto 31.12.1995

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to know the quantity of wheat, rice and sugar allocated during the last three years against the demands year-wise, state-wise and Union Territory-wise. The answer given is most unsatisfactory. I had asked for the information about the quantitites distributed by each State. The figures for 1993-94 show that Bihar was allocated 299.2 thousand tonnes against the demand for 317 thousand tonne and it lifted only 46.4 thousand tonne. Similarly, lifting remained much below the allocation in respect of other states. What are the reasons for this lower movement? Sir, I have a little knowledge of this. Some times, wheat and rice are rotton and states refuse to lift them. But I would like to know the reasons why such low quantities were lifted by every state.

Second, the figures given in respect of sugar and kerosene do not indicate the quantity allocated and the quantity lifted. The figures have been manipulated very cleverly. As far as I know, the entire allocation of sugar and Kerosene has been lifted because these items are sold in black-market and wheat and rice are not lifted because they are not profitable.

Sir, a special quota of sugar is given for festivals. In my block, sugar was allocated for Dashera festival but the same was not lifted. Similarly, the quota for Muharam was also not lifted. The dealers, with the connivance of concerned officers and inspectors lift this quota after wards and sell it in black market. I would like to know why the quota of wheat and rice is not lifted and what quantity of sugar and kerosene is allocated and how much of it is lifted? Whether allocations are made as per the demands?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Sir, the hon. Member has perhaps not read annexure 6 which centains information about sugar and kerosene. He has mentioned Bihar. The movement of allocation depends on concerned State's resources. If they have the money, they lift the entire quota. There are some states which lifted 100% allocation...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to his answer.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Please have patience to listen the answer. *(Interruptions)* 317 thousand tonne was allocated and 299 thousand tonne out of it was allotted and only 86.4 thousand tonne was lifted. It depend upon States. It is not the responsibility of the Centre. We make allocations, allotments but lifting is States responsibility...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you. The hon. Member has the right to put his second supplementary.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY : They lift the quota of sugar and Kerosene and not that of wheat and rice. So, their quota of sugar and Kerosene should be stopped...*(Interruptions)* The hon. Minister in reply to part (a) has said that it meets the requirement of domestic fuel. I come from Ranchi. Soft coal is not available anywhere even for Rs. 100/- What I want to stress is that whatever commodities Government may allocate, it must ensure their proper distribution. What steps are being taken to check the corruption prevalent in the distribution system? *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not lenghten your question.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY : Please do not do it on party lines. But ensure proper distribution whether he will adopt certain measure to ensure flawless distribution of these commodities?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : He was talking of satt coke. In Ranchi in the whole of Bihar ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please let the hon. Minister give the answer first I will try to accommodate as many Members as possible

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : In 1995-96. 124 lakh tonne was allotted against the demand and the entire quantity was lifted. *(Interruptions)* Allotment is the responsibility on the Central Government and the movement that of State Governments. The entire allotment was lifted. The State Government lifted 24 thousand tonne. It is a positive side. The soft coke produced more smoke and. therefore production declined slightly. We shall improve the quality and try to increase production...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now. Shri Sohanveer to speak. Shri Rajashwar Rao. I will call your name after him.

[Translation]

SHRI SOHANBEER : Mr. Speaker Sir. the Kerosene supplied from here for P.D.S. is mixed in petrol and diesel. Fifty percent Kerosene is mixed in diesel. This results in break down of tractors of farmers and other machines. The rural poor living in jhoparis use diesel to lit their lamps because they do not get kerosene. The entire quota of kerosene is black marketed on the way. What is the hon. Minister of going to do for this? Either bring the kerosene price at par with diesel price or bring down the price of diesel...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Sir. as far as kerosene is concerned. hundred percent of it is imported and it is sold through P.D.S. at below the cost price. At present it is sold at PDS at Rs. 2.80 per liter and its market rate is Rs. 7 per liter. We do this...*(Interruptions)* I am coming to rural areas. Please have patience. Regarding allocation of Kerosene for rural areas ...*(Interruptions)* I am telling on the basis of facts ...*(Interruptions)* If you interrupt like this I shall not be able to reply I would like to say that I have full figures with me

In eight States. kerosene allocation is below national average I shall come to other States also. We have tried to augment kerosene allocation. We propose to increase the allocation by three percent at country level and it is going to be effective soon. Orissa. Bihar. Madhya Pradesh. Rajasthan. Andhra Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh. Kerala and Haryana are the State whose allocation is below national average by three percent ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen. We are increasing. We have increased recently. Please listen to me.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to the answer being given by the hon. Minister. You are only interested in putting your question. But you are not interested in the answer.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Should I give a comparative statement. If he wants. I can give state-wise figures. It is highest in Chandigarh. It is 33.25 per cent per capita per annum...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.V. RAJESHWAR RAO : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for more allocation of rice. wheat and kerosene? If so. what action has he taken?

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : It is 60.19 liter percapita per annum in Orissa.

SHRI LALMUNI CHAUBEY : He has not answered the point about production. Ministry of Environment is also involved so far as finished product is concerned. In Bihar...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member Shri P.V. Rajeshwar Rao is not asking about the present allocation. He is asking about the present allocation. He is asking about additional allocation

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : It includes Tamil Nadu. Karnataka and Goa.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You can collect the information and give it to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : We have received a letter from Andhra Pradesh only yesterday. For all other states. I have the figures with me. We are going to take a decision about Andhra Pradesh during this week

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA : In the Annexure-6 of the written answer the hon. Minister has said that this quota has been allocated on the basis of 1991 census and not on the basis of 1996 census. Quota for Mumbai. Maharshtra and other State should be given on the basis of 1996 census. I would like to know the amount of quota proposed to be released keeping in view the ensuing festivals?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Census is carried out after every 10 years. We release the quota to the states on population basis. But under special circumstances and during natural calamities, we have been releasing enhanced quota and we will continue to do so.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : So far soft coke and sugar are concerned, 100% quota is lifted, but same is not the case with wheat and rice the reason being the former are sold in black market while there is not much diference in the P.D.S. and market prices of wheat and rice and they are, therefore, not lifted. Whether Government propose to take steps to curb blackmarketing of soft coke and sugar?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : I have written only day before yesterday to all the states to cheek diversion if any, of kerosene sugar, soft coke or other items. It is under their control...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : He is misleading the House.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : It is under the jurisdiction of state to check diversion. We are also making efforts in this direction. I had raised this issue in the Chief Ministers conference and exhorted them that it was their responsibility to check diversions. I have given correct answers to the points raised by hon. Members...*(Interruptions)* SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Sir, the people of the country know, and I am asking with that spirit...*(Interruptions)* the entire country is concerned. People want to know the present stock position of wheat rice and sugar. My second question is : whether we are going to face starvation like situation this year and whether there is need to import foodgrains. I want answer to these three questions.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the data available with me, the stocks as on 1-7-1996 are : rice 128 lakh tonne, wheat 145 lakh tonne and sugar 115 lakh tonne. The stocks are likely to go up because season ends in September. So, the Government have sufficient stock of foodgrains and there is no shortage and hence no question of going in for import. The Government shall not allow even one person to die of starvation.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Sir, Madhya Pradesh is also not getting full quota of kerosene and sugar. It has a population of 6 crore at present. It is getting only half of its quota A Sugar based on the norms of 425 gram per unit and it can never reach the poor people in the villages. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps he proposes take to increase Madhya Pradesh's sugar quota to 425 gram per unit and also to augment its quota of kerosene as it is used by very common man and, not by Tatas, Birlas and Hindujas, because the United Front Government is committed to the welfare of the poor?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : We release 3 lakh 69 thousand tonne of levy sugar every month for the entire country and for Madhya Pradesh this month's allocation is 28,127 tonne. As for increase in quota, it is released on the basis of 425 gram per unit.

[English]

This is on the basis of population census of 1991.

[Translation]

But we have received demands from Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam etc. for increasing the quota on the basis of present population and Government is considering the question of increasing this quota.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask your question now.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : The time by which he proposes to increase the quota?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS : Sir, as far as Kerala is concerned, I have got a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask that.

SHRI A.C. JOS : The Government of Kerala was given 12,500 tonnes of sugar this year. But at the same time, sugar prices have been raised to a very great extent. This way, every time, we have been incurring a loss of about Rs.1,200, which means that the Kerala Civil Supplies Corporation will be losing Rs.2.45 crore a month or about Rs.30 crore per year. There is a Fund called the Sugar Price Equalisation Fund. But the Government is not releasing money to it. The State Government has released Rs.6.7 crore which was given by the Food Corporation of India. Even though the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation functions well, controls wells, yet the public distribution system is going to come to a grinding halt. The Chief Minister as well as our Food Minister had written to the Minister about this. My question is : Will the Government take action to release money to the Sugar Price Equalisation Fund as early as possible?

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PARASAD YADAV : Sir, sugar is the single essential item which is sold at a consumer price of Rs 9.05 per k.g. throughout the country. He has demanded increased quota. The market prices of sugar have gone upto Rs.14 to Rs 18 per kg. it is the responsibility of the state Government to manage market price. We have exercised some control on sugar. It is supplied at Rs. 9.05 through Public Distribution System. Kerala is managing very well.

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS (Idukki) : What about releasing money to the Sugar Price Equalisation Fund?

[Translation]

Quality Programmes

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*233. KUMARI UMA BHARATI :
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding poor quality of Doordarshan programmes during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon.

(c) whether the Government propose to ban obscene films and programmes on all channel of Doordarshan; and

(d) if so, the time by which this is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) and (b). Complaints/suggestions regarding the quality of Doordarshan programmes are received from time to time. These are taken into consideration with a view to bring about improvement in the quality of programmes. However, no centralised record of such complaints/suggestions is maintained.

(c) and (d). Doordarshan previews all its programmes including films before telecast to ensure that nothing obscene goes on the air.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the accident, I am unable to stand on my feet and therefore, I beg of the House and of you to permit me to speak while sitting. But I would urge upon the hon'ble Minister to take my question very seriously.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. I have permitted you to keep sitting while asking the question.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Sir, I have come here in the House because of the importance of the question I have asked. The reply given by the hon'ble minister Shri C.M. Ibrahim is the same as was communicated to me in writing earlier. Can the programmes, advertisement state and films being telecast over the Doordarshan be viewed by father-daughter, brother-sister, mother-son sitting together in the room? Has the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting given serious thought to it? These programmes are destroying and aberrating the Indian cultural values. Our culture is being distorted. Infact, the Doordarshan is playing a major role in spoiling the future of our younger generation, our children, who are the future of India. So, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister, as he has said in his answer, the programmes or films are previewed before they are telecast over the Doordarshan, who are the people who preview these programmes and films? What sort of previewing they do? They approve the programmes, advertisments, tele-serials and films which are not at all worthy of telecast of obscene and vulgar films, programmes! The people responsible for previewing should be got examined by the psychiatrist. May I know the particulars of the persons entrusted with the job of previewing?

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : Had I given complete answer, then, nothing would have been left for you to put your supplementaries.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Much would have been left. He has not given anything. He need not bother about this.

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : Sir, the Doordarshan programme telecast accounts for 140 hours per week and recently a delegation from the High Court viewed 100 films and they found 77 films acceptable out of 82 films. Only 5-6-7 films were certified as unworthy of being viewed by children. We have a population of 90 crore and each one of them has his own way of thinking. It is very difficult to satisfy all of them. If the CFCB clears a programme showing half clad pictures and vulgar scenes, it is not accepted by the people...*(Interruptions)*

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA : Who is not accepting...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : You may accept it. What I mean to say is that there is STAR T.V. and other foreign channels. As far as Doordarshan is concerned, it does receive complaints. We have tried comprehensively to check objectionable scenes. The High Court had referred to the judgement given by a metropolitan Magistrate that the entire programme should be certified by the Central Film Censor Board. But it is very difficult to constitute committees for 150 hour programmes. How many committees will I set up? I will have to close down the Doordarshan. I cannot telecast programmes here ...*(Interruptions)* I will have to stage Bhairavi ...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Sir, he is not giving relevant answer. This will no do...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Let him complete please.